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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
Barometer 29.85

May 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 97
Humidity 97

May 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 97
Humidity 87 95

7666 日八初月四

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

一拜禮 號八廿月五英曆 50 1917 ANNI
SINGAPORE 10 CENTS

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

Terrible Scenes in a Coast Town.

London, May 27.

Later accounts of the air raid show that the raiders appeared at the coast town which is the principal sufferer, from inland. The first bomb crashed on a thoroughfare in the lower quarter, which was crowded with shoppers, including a potato queue of women and children. It caused more casualties than the numerous other bombs.

When a column of black smoke dispersed, the street for two hundred yards resembled a shambles of dead and dying human beings and disembowelled horses. The shops of a greengrocer, a butcher and a draper were demolished. It is feared that there may still be victims in the debris of these premises and elsewhere.

The bomb made an enormous hole in the roadway, smashing to atoms a number of cabs and killing the horses, but the drivers, who were momentarily absent, escaped.

A girls' school and a hotel were demolished. The former was temporarily tenanted, and there were no victims.

Eye-witnesses describe the perfect formation maintained by the squadrons during the quarter of an hour which the visitation lasted. There was no panic, people rushing about the streets to see the spectacle.

Complaints had been made that a number of German shopkeepers had still been allowed to remain in this particular town.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

Results of Great Value Attained.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, an authoritative statement has been issued on the occasion of the departure of the British Mission to the United States after conferences which touched every phase of the life of America and the Allies, and which are expected vitally to affect the future of the world. The considerable sympathy born of personal contact of British and American officials cannot be measured in words. Uncertainty has been removed and efficient co-operation made possible by an exact definition of the resources and needs of the United States and the Allies. The former now knows the Allies' need in detail, while the Allies now not only know the American resources but the degree of availability thereof. Much has been agreed upon which cannot become effective without legislation.

The great benefit of the Mission's visit, however, has been decisive advice of the men who have actually been in the fire of war and who have made desirable policies obvious by merely relating their experiences. The United States has undoubtedly been placed on a closer basis of relationship with Britain than since the separation a century and a quarter ago, while controversies during the long months of neutrality have been dissolved in a fuller understanding by American officials and statesmen of the difficulties of belligerency.

Mr. Balfour has realised his life-dream of a closer sympathy between the two great branches of English-speaking peoples. The British have shown tact and consideration of America's feeling, and have been most scrupulous on all occasions so as not to appear to be interfering in American affairs. Their constant effort was to describe Britain's experience, for whatever value these might be. Regarding the immediate diplomatic result, if it has tended to lengthen the British view from a necessarily near-sighted absorption in the immediate needs of the war to a broader consideration of the world construction afterwards, it has foreshortened the American viewpoint from the absorption in the future to the immediate pressing emergency. Briefly, both sides feel they have gained a truer perspective. President Wilson's League of the Nations plan was discussed formally, but not conclusively.

The German plan of a great middle European Empire was discussed and attention directed to the necessity of a complete restoration of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro, as a counter. New Russia's opposition to conquest and an indemnity was not considered antagonistic. All the changes proposed are on a basis of nationality or the return of lost provinces. The British members of the Mission expressed confidence that all would turn out well with Russia.

The restoration of Poland, the situation in Ireland and that in Mexico were discussed, and far-reaching understandings were arrived at in trade matters. Generally speaking, the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment of commerce, but details cannot be divulged, owing to Congress not having passed the necessary legislation. A joint Allied Buying Commission is expected as a result, assuring uniform prices to all the Allies, to prevent extortion and to secure economical and scientific distribution of supplies. America will co-operate as far as possible in maintaining the British blockade.

America will participate, through her Consuls, in rationing Holland and Scandinavia. Except that a system of export licenses will be introduced in this connection, the British system as far as possible will be maintained and means taken to prevent American products from reaching firms dealing regularly with the enemy. A definite understanding was reached in the matter of the sale of American and Canadian wheat to the Allies through the Allied Wheat Executive, but details are not published at present, because of the effect they would have on the market. The Munitions Control Executive will similarly be centralised. The United States is considering the British invitation that permanent representatives of all the Allies should sit on Commissions in London, including those of Wheat, Munitions, Shipping and General Supplies. Besides the above, it is most important that military and naval co-operation should be arranged.

STRIKES IN FINLAND.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that there are many strikes in Finland, especially among agriculturalists.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

London, May 27.

A telegram from Budapest says that the Archduke Joseph has refused to accept the position of Premier.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

British Assist in Attack on Enemy's Rear.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a semi-official message says that, with the object of assisting the offensive in the Carso region, British monitors with naval forces and Italian aeroplanes made a prolonged and effective attack with heavy guns from the Gulf of Trieste on the rear of the enemy's lines, especially the great air stations, depots and other important military objects near Procchio. The enemy's repeated air attacks only resulted in our aviators bringing down two of his aeroplanes. Italian warships rescued four aviators, despite the fire from the enemy's batteries.

All the naval aerial units participating in the attack returned to their base without the slightest damage.

No enemy flag was seen on the sea except those on the sea planes which were brought down.

Austrian Artillery Hurriedly Withdrawing.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Italians are now generally contacting with the western slopes of Hermada. They have taken important material and a large number of prisoners. They have silenced the Austrian artillery, which is hurriedly withdrawing in order to avoid capture. The battle continues to be most intense on the whole of the Carso and Osovo fronts.

The Italians are advancing slowly but irresistibly from Montebelluna to the sea.

GERMAN AERIAL RAIDS.

Danube Towns Suffer.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, there have been several raids of German aircraft recently on small towns on the Danube. There have been many casualties, especially at I-mil.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Six Swedish Steamers Sunk.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, six Swedish steamers making a voyage to Finland were sunk. Three others were captured in the Baltic and taken to Swinemunde.

Spanish Coast Infested.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Chamber still continues to debate the submarine question. Critics of the Government especially denounced the failure to cope with espionage in Spain, which had resulted in the Spanish coasts being infested with submarines.

Spanish Steamer Torpedoed.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Spanish vessel Bayona has been torpedoed.

Brazil's Annoyance.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that the torpedoing of the Brazilian vessel Tijucas has strengthened the movement in favour of Brazil joining the Allies.

THE DARDANELLES.

Important Russian Declaration.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that at Petrograd, M. Milinkoff made a speech in which he said that the essential point was not whether the Dardanelles should be Russian or neutral, but whether they should be Russian or German. The Allies recognised Russia's right to the Dardanelles, not merely to favour Russia, but to ensure that the Straits should not fall into the hands of the Germans.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Great Loss of Life in Illinois.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Chicago says that a tornado swept over a number of towns in Southern Illinois. It is estimated that there are seventy-five dead, whilst hundreds have been injured and thousands rendered homeless.

FEWER GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

London, May 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Cologne Gazette says that six hundred German daily newspapers have ceased publication since the outbreak of the war.

FAMINE FEARED IN CHINA.

London, May 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that a drought in Central and Northern China is affecting the rice crops, and a famine is feared.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

London, May 26.

The House of Commons has adjourned till June 5 and the House of Lords till June 12.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Raid.

London, May 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We successfully raided last night north-west of St. Quentin. We repulsed a hostile attack east of Ligny. Enemy artillery is again south of the Scarpe.

French Air Squadrons Busy.

London, May 27.

A French communique says:—A German attempt north of Laffaux Mill failed under our fire.

Four German aeroplanes were brought down.

Our air squadrons dropped three tons of bombs on military establishments and factories, causing fires, one being most violent. We also heavily bombed aerodromes at Oulmar, Sinsone, and an organisation in the region of Leon.

American Contingent Prepares for Battle.

London, May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the first American fighting unit, consisting of a section of Motor Transport, has gone to the front. The men are practically all undergraduates.

Several other units are training in France for combatant service as early as possible, and consist chiefly of college men, most of whom have hitherto been serving with the ambulance.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN VICTORY.

Action Towards Trieste Possible.

Rome, May 26.

A semi-official report says: The Italians have mastered the whole zone between Castagnavazzo and the sea. Thus only the German stronghold stands between the coast and the road to the Coman plateau, and Italian action towards Trieste and Laidach is now possible.

A Huge Number of Prisoners.

London, May 26.

An Italian official report says: Heavy fighting continues on the Carso. We have carried another strongly fortified position and took 3,500 prisoners. We also took a network of trenches extending from the mouth of the Timavo River to the eastward of Jamiano, and gained possession of the heights between Florid and Medesazza. The enemy's defences eastward of Boscomalo have been broken and the trenches around Castagnavazzo have been taken. We have extended our positions on the hill to the north of Tivoli and drove the enemy back in the Vodic area with heavy loss.

The number of the enemy taken prisoner on the Julian front since the 14th inst. is 22,419, including 487 officers.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Improve Position.

London, May 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raids last night northward of Gouzeaucourt and to the east of Armentieres. We slightly improved our position on the right bank of the Scarpe. There has been increased artillery between Croixelles and the Scarpe.

More Aerial Activity.

London, May 26.

A later report from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: We advanced slightly to-day westward and northward of Fontaineles-Croixelles. We carried out a successful raid early this morning to the north-westward of Wytechaete and secured prisoners.

Many air reconnaissance and bombing raids were carried out on Friday. Five German aeroplanes were brought down and five were driven down. Five of ours are missing.

French Extend Positions.

London, May 26.

A French communique says: Two successive attacks against our salients, east and west of Cerny were resultless. We attacked both sides of Monto Cornillet, considerably extending our positions and taking one hundred and twenty prisoners.

Strong German Assault Repulsed.

Paris, May 26.

An official message says that after the most violent bombardment north-west of Braye-en-Laonnois three strong German columns assaulted the salient north of Chemin-des-Dames and succeeded, after sanguinary losses, in gaining a lodgement at some points of an advanced trench. Immediate counter-attacks recaptured most of these. We brought back fifty-five prisoners and two machine guns.

French Air Raid.

London, May 27.

A French communique states that there has been intermittent shelling in Champagne. French aeroplanes dropped thirteen thousand kilos of bombs on Marolles, Comans and elsewhere, doing considerable damage. (Continued on page 2)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 24.

The silver market is featureless. London, May 24. The price of silver continues remarkably steady and the price has moved again within very narrow limits. There has been an absence of business from the east and buying orders have been mainly for coinage.

THE ITALIAN VICTORY.

London, May 25.

An Austrian communique speaks of a battle of extraordinary stubbornness on the whole front from Piava to the sea, masses of Italians attacking furiously. It admits a withdrawal of one kilometre in one sector.

London, May 26.

Reuter learns officially that no fewer than ten Austrian divisions, comprising a hundred battalions were concentrated between the sea and Boscomalo, the scene of the great offensive. The Italian intelligence department estimates that a hundred thousand bayonets not to speak of hundreds of batteries of varying calibre and thousands of machine guns were opposed to the Italians here. In nearly every case the defence was a triple line of trenches protected by wide stretches of formidable entanglements, besides various other obstacles anchored to the ground. The success of the attack is attributed to surprise. The Austrians expected a long artillery preparation but the Italians advanced after only ten hours' bombardment. The heaviest attacks were made on a front of eight kilometres and the greatest advance was two kilometres. The Italians gratefully acknowledge the valuable help of the British gunners and the deep political and moral significance of this new brotherhood in arms. The part played by the air service constitutes a record force. The Italian aircraft engaged consisted of 140 units of which 28 were battle-planes, 18 hydroplanes and 53 chasing planes. Despite the necessity of flying low all returned safely.

London, May 25.

An Italian official message says: The battle is still raging from the sea to Piava. Our troops fought through a labyrinth of fortifications which were defended by strong and well trained forces. The total number of prisoners taken on Wednesday and Thursday is 10,945, including 218 officers. We drove back the enemy to the line southward of Jamiano and extended our positions northward of Jamiano to the outskirts of Verria. Violent counter-attacks in southern Carso and the Monte Cucco and Vodic area failed with heavy losses. Our aircraft effectively bombed the station of Santa Lucia di Tolmina. Three enemy machines were brought down.

(Continued on page 3).

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Meeting of the E.K. Chamber of Commerce; 4 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, May 30.
Star Ferry Co.'s Meeting; 8 p.m.
Girl Guides' Display in St. Andrew's Church; 8 p.m.
5.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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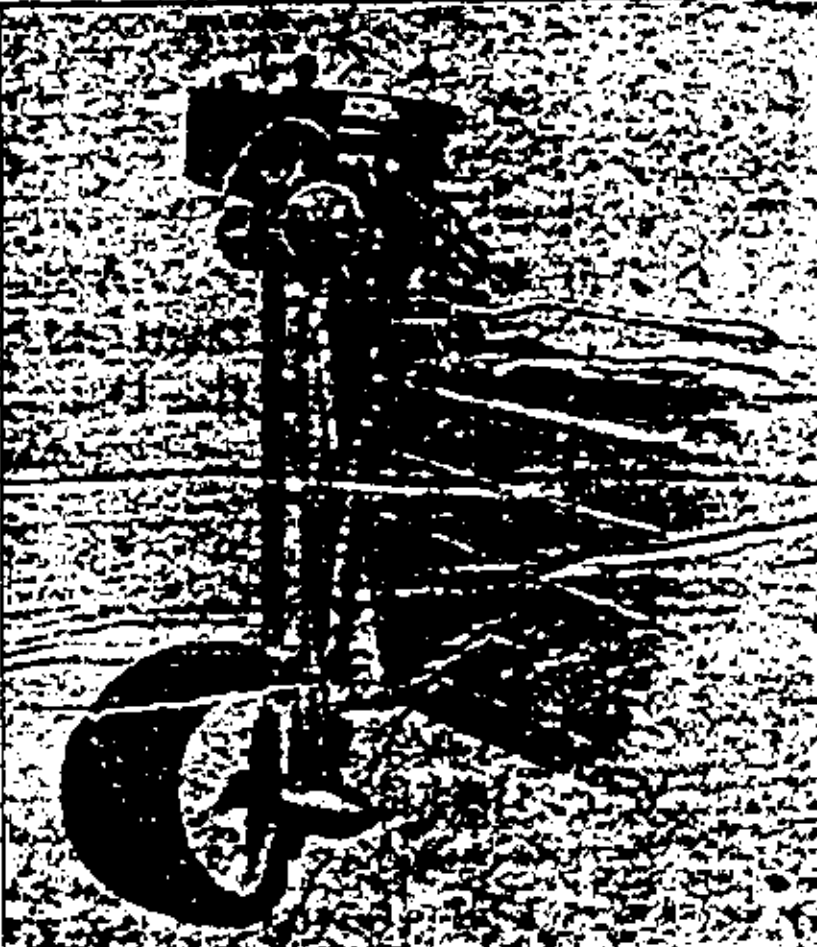
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GENERAL NEWS

Millions Spent on Munitions. The annual accounts of the Royal Ordnance Factories for 1915-16 show an estimated cost of work performed for the Military of Munitions, £15,616,345, of which munitions accounted for £9,859,580, guns and carriage, £1,870,917, and small arms, £1,503,522. In addition, work at an estimated cost of £3,685,267 was performed for the Navy.

Death of Yuan Ko-Wen.

Communication from Shanghai states that Yuan Ko-wen, second son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, died in Shanghai on 16th instant at his residence in North Saebwan Road. Mr. Yuan Ko-wen was a Director of the Fa Chung Corporation. He was an art collector and a poet of some genius, having studied for several years under Yen Shih-fu, poet laureate to Yuan Shih-kai, and Yen Hsin, both of whom are well-known scholars. Mr. Yuan was aged 27 years.

Foreign Orders for Chinese Factories.

A curious development of the war situation, says an official report from Peking quoted by the L. and C. Express, appears in the statement that for the first time, so far as is definitely known, orders have been placed from a foreign country for the products of modern Chinese factories. The war had naturally given a great impetus to the domestic trade in native manufactures of cotton goods, matches, soap, candles, etc., but now it is stated that several large orders have been placed from Russia for the last three items mentioned. In the case of candles and matches this may mean only the re-export of foreign goods, but the soap is to be manufactured locally.

A German Consul's Dilemma.

Under the heading "All dressed up and nowhere to go" the Baltimore News publishes the following amusing despatch from Washington:—Fritz Karl Zitelmann, former German Consul-General in the Philippines, is travelling back and forth on the Pacific Ocean, unable to find hospitable shores on which to land. Zitelmann was expelled from Manila following the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, and was sent on an American army transport to Japan en route to China. The Japanese authorities, however, declined to afford him safe conduct and he was forced to continue his journey to Honolulu. Honolulu, being an American port, could not receive Zitelmann; and it was decided to send him back by the next boat direct to China. When he reaches China he will learn that diplomatic relations between China and Germany have been broken off, and that it will be impossible for him to find there. Where he will make for next it is hard to say.

Hebrew studies.

At the initiative of Professor Maurice A. O'Leary, of the Manchester University, and the Rev. Israel W. Stojk, Head Master of the Manchester Talmud Torah School, there has been formed a Manchester and District branch of the London Society for Hebrew Studies. The object is to "promote and popularize Hebrew studies by the organization, encouragement, and subsidization of research; the holding of public assemblies; the organization of joint study and research, and the publication—either directly or by means of subsidies—of a periodical, learned and popular works, texts, and translations. It is hoped that the Society will also prove a convenient meeting-ground for Jewish and Christian scholars for the purpose of interchange of views on Biblical subjects from a purely scientific standpoint. At a meeting at the University the following officers were elected:—Professor Maurice A. O'Leary, president; Dr. B. Salmon and Professor W. H. Bennett, vice-presidents; Mr. E. B. Smith, treasurer; and Mr. T. W. Austin, secretary.

From a recent issue of the "The Times" we learn that the late Mr. A. L. G. (The Earl of) was a well-known scholar.

GENERAL NEWS.

to to 1 on Peace in 90 Days.
Bankers in Wall Street on April 11, received private cable messages from London, in which it was said that the British insurance underwriting organization known popularly as "Lloyds" was underwriting risks on the duration of war at odds of 10 to 1 that the war would be ended in less than ninety days from the present date.

Potatoes for Old Clothes.
Ten men in a central London district recently exploited a new profitable form of trading. They knocked at doors offering potatoes in exchange for old articles of clothing. Eager housewives in order not miss a golden opportunity were perhaps not too severe in appraising the oldness or otherwise of the articles they dispensed with. At all events the dealers must have made many times the value of their sale of potatoes.

South China a Market for Electric Plants.
The new electric-light plant at Mengz, in Yunnan Province, was put in operation in the summer of 1916, says an exchange. This town is the customs station on the line of railroad from Haiphong, in the French territory to Tonking to Yunnan, the capital of the Province, which at present furnishes the latter with its only means of rapid transit to and from the outside world. Consequently the place is of growing importance. The machinery is British, ordered before the war, and is said to have given great satisfaction. The plant nominally provides for 4,000 lights, and the whole installation cost about \$80,000 Chinese currency (\$35,058 United States currency). It is claimed that the German plant at Yunnan, with only three times the light capacity, cost nearly ten times as much. The establishment of this plant again emphasizes the relative superiority of the South China field, with its denser population, more mobile, and less conservative than that of the north, for the marketing of electric plants.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

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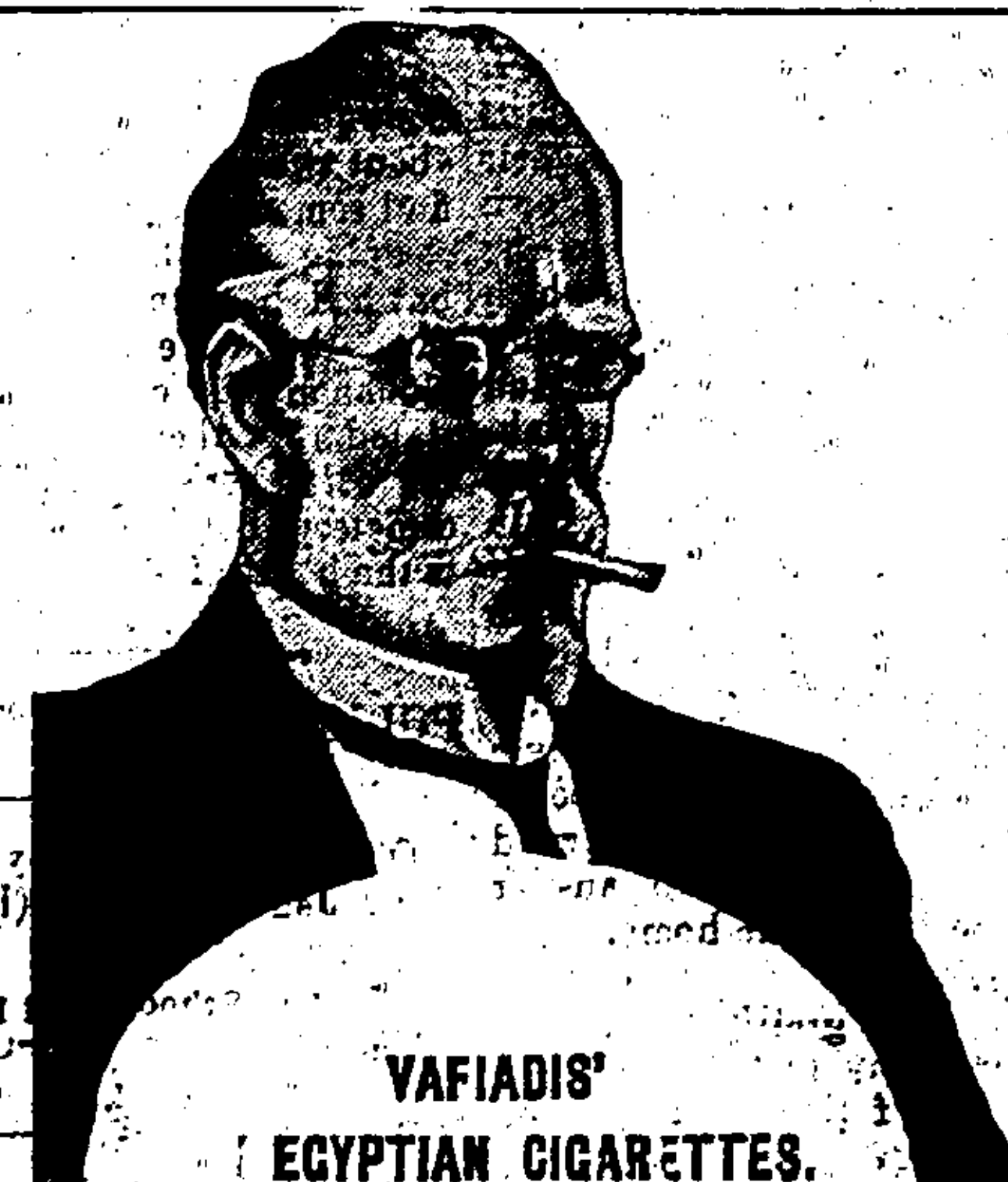
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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

THE TYRANTS OF EUROPE.

These are days in which we hear a very great deal about the inhumanities and the oppression of the Germans, but, as a correspondent pointed out in our columns some time ago when referring to the question of the post-war exclusion of the enemy from Hongkong, we are rather apt to overlook the sins committed against civilised ideals by Germany's closest ally and abettor—Austria-Hungary. There is even a tendency in some quarters to look upon the Austro-Hungarians as unwilling participants in the war of might against right, and consequently to gloss over the latter's misdeeds as though they were not really meant. The truth is, however, that Germany and Austria are hand-in-glove in this business, as they always have been, and the one as much as the other is animated by a burning anxiety to secure the defeat of the Entente. It is somewhat reassuring, however, to notice in the recent Allied peace proposals a realisation or recognition of the point that no settlement will suffice that does not involve the removal of the reigning houses both of Germany and of the Dual Monarchy.

In order fully to realise what Austrian domination and oppression has meant to the Balkan nations it is only necessary to take the case of Serbia, which country is now unhappily in much the same plight that Belgium is. Perhaps few Britishers realise the full extent of the hatred that exists in the Balkans towards Austria; it is only those who have been admitted to the inner friendship of Serb or Rumanian who have any idea of the depth of tyranny exercised towards the peoples of those countries by their powerful neighbour. Rumania having an outlet to the sea, was not entirely at the mercy of the Austrians. Serbia, however, was tied hand and foot. Rumania, by the export of her cereals and her oil, could obtain the gold for her current needs. Serbia, with no outlet, had but one customer, and she was compelled to accept such terms as Austria chose to impose. A Customs tariff, drawn up in Vienna, placed Serbian commerce at the mercy of the Dual Monarchy and effectually killed all competition on the part of other countries. For the export of her produce by the Danube she was compelled to use the barges of the Danubian Steamship Company; for trade with Mediterranean ports, the road to Salonica was by the railway owned by an Austrian Company. Steamship freights, railway tariffs, Customs duties were all based on the assumption that Serbia was a vassal of the Dual Monarchy. Essentially an agricultural country, Serbia had but the one market for her produce; and Austria took good care that she should have but one market from which to purchase her necessities. It was not only freedom of trade that was interfered with. Freedom of travel was grossly abused. No Serb was permitted to enter Hungary (and only the river Danube separates the two Kingdoms) without a passport. Serbs desirous of proceeding from, let us say, Belgrade to Radjarska on the extreme east of the Kingdom, would naturally go by boat up the Danube. Though the Serbian steamers were fewer and less comfortable than the Austrian, no Serb, if he could help it, would travel by the latter, such was his dislike for the indignities imposed by the inquisitorial methods of the Austrian officials. These minor difficulties were only indications of the policy of harsh repression practised by Austria whenever she came into direct contact with the Serbians. But this is not all. Little by little the truth is now leaking out of the hideous cruelties perpetrated by the Austrian soldiery during the occupation of Serbia since the outbreak of the war. Women violated, children brutally murdered, comrades cut down, towns destroyed—a whole Kingdom desolate. Such is the tyranny which has overshadowed Serbian national life, and the Serbs are fighting now in order that their menace may be removed from their children. The inhabitants of Bosnia and of the Banat are mainly, if not entirely, of the same race, and they, like all Serbs, look forward to entire freedom from the Austrian yoke and the foundation of a Serbian Empire embracing the Slavs now subject to the Hapsburgs. This Empire is the dream of every true Serb and they know well that its realisation is bound up with the ideal of freedom for which the Allies are fighting. On the Serbian affection for the great Slav Empire of Russia it is unnecessary to insist, but it is well to remember, also, how deep-seated is her regard for England. Years of traditional friendship have produced a lasting sympathy between the two races. That sympathy is now being strengthened on the battlefields of Macedonia, where Britisher and Serb are fighting side by side against Turkey, and Austria, the hereditary foe of Serbia, and against that Balkan nation which has been false to her race and her history.

The Latest Air Raid.

The latest air raid would appear to have been the most severe of any. The figures given are 76 killed and 174 injured; but experience has now taught all of us to feel tolerably sure that other figures will ultimately have to be added to these. It is to be regretted that the Government still persists in its childish practice of concealing names. The people from whom our sagacious rulers are so anxious to keep the names are the very people who know them already: the Germans, to wit. Yet the mystery-making still goes on—and neutrals and enemies smile. We Britishers cannot smile over this just now, for the more serious side of the raid occupies our attention. Seventy-six people (including fifty women and children) lie dead at Home, whereas they might still be alive and well but for the traitors and the sentimentalists who are exercising to great an influence on this war. After all that the Empire has learned and suffered, our Government is still doing those things which it ought not to do, and leaving undone those which it ought to do. Some of our Ministers seem to think that the lives or the comfort of Britishers are of little consequence in comparison with those of the Germans. A few dozen women and children killed in their own streets in England; what do such trifles matter so long as we are not guilty of the brutality of raiding a German town? What does it matter if the streets ring with the screams tortured British women and babies and disembowelled horses, if Lord Kitchener and his gallant companions are drowned, if the Bulwark and the Princess Irene are blown up—what do any of these trumpet details matter, so long as an appreciable number of German swine can be left at large to pursue their "peaceful" avocations in comfort?

What Will Tommy Think?

Complaints had been made, says Reuter, that a number of German shopkeepers had still been left at large in the neighbourhood. If our Government does not wake up, there will be something more than complaints very soon. What are we fighting for? For what are our women giving their sons or sweethearts or husbands? Is it so that the world may be made a snug place for the Huns? What does Tommy in the trenches think about it all? Perhaps the wife and children whom he left, at the call of the Empire, are among the slain in this unnamed town. Yet there are enemy prisoners in England whose lot is a far more comfortable one than his; and there are Germans there still free to carry on their businesses while his own goes to ruin. What does he think of a Government which forbids him to retaliate by taking part in an air raid on some Hun town, and which, instead of taking proper precautions against treachery and espionage within its own domain, contents itself with carefully trying to keep the enemy from knowing what he has know all along? Our politicians doubtless think themselves very wise, but there will be an amazing number of awkward questions for them to answer when the boys come home.

The Searchers.

It is most gratifying to find that our many complaints as to the abuse of their authority by the native revenue searchers have received due attention from the Hongkong Government. The difficulties in the way of a complete avoidance of corruption etc. are obvious enough, but if the new arrangements are carefully observed, at least the worst and most flagrant abuses of the law will be stopped. The establishment of sheds or counters will put an end to the practice, so often observed, of throwing a passenger's property broadcast on the wet and dirty blankets, but the queuing is another "proposition," and calls for very careful handling. The employment of Europeans to keep an eye on the searchers does not sound promising, for, so long as these remain in sight, there will be "nothing doing." Why not, as we have suggested before, single out some smart men from the Chinese Companies of the Police Reserve, and let them hang about in whatever disguise suggests itself to them? There is at least no harm in trying the experiment.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GODS ARE JUST, AND OF OUR PLEASANT VICES
MAKE INSTRUMENTS TO PLAGUE US.—King Lear.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 3rd anniversary of the sinking of the a.s. Empress of Ireland.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/10d.

Chamber of Commerce.
The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to nominate a representative to serve on the Legislative Council during the Hon. Mr. Holyoak's absence takes place at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Land Sale.
Inland Lots 2234 and 2235, situate at Causeway Bay, are to be sold by auction to-morrow. The former has an area of 16,569 square feet and the latter 29,618 square. The upset prices are respectively \$9,911 and \$12,371.

Japanese Consul's Funeral.
The funeral of the late Mr. Takashira, Consul General for Japan, takes place to-morrow from the Colonial Cemetery. Those desiring to show a last token of respect for the deceased gentleman are invited to join the cortege at Causeway Bay at 5.20 p.m.

The Fresh Air Treatment.
Two of the habitual loiterers on Blake Pier were summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, for sitting on the railing of the pier instead of on the seats provided. The Indian constable said the men, when spoken to, replied that they were only taking fresh air. A fine \$1 each was imposed.

Woman Passenger Robbed.

A woman passenger on the s.s. Taishan was packing her belongings into a bag when a Chinese, passing along, stole a pair of shoes. As he was leaving the wharf, he was arrested by a Junking, and when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, it was proved that he had a previous conviction. Sentence, of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Indian Vagrants.

Two destitute Indians were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having no visible means of subsistence. One of the men said that he had been in Hongkong for ten years and was last employed on the Peak Tramway. He left there about ten months ago and had had no work since. The other man said that he had worked in Tientsin and Shanghai and came to Hongkong about two months ago to try and find some work. They had been sleeping at the Sikh Temple, but had been turned away, and then they went to the Mohammedan cemetery. It was stated that they were found in the caretaker's quarters of the cemetery. Both men were ordered to the house of Detention.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, May 29.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 30.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, May 31.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Friday, June 1.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

Parades, 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, May 29.—Ambulance Platoon. Also recruits of all Companies under C. S. Majors.

Wednesday, May 30.—No. 2 Company under own Commander.

Thursday, May 31.—No. 3 Company under own Commander.

No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Friday, June 1.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central.

Also recruits of all Companies for passing out by A. S. P. (R.)

No. 2 Platoon.
Staff Inspector Arnold will act as Platoon Commander during the sick leave granted to Inspector Sullivan.

Ambulance Platoon.
The weekly lectures are discontinued until further orders.

Joined.
Mounted Police.—Trooper 499 J. H. Mody.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

An Enjoyable Function, Despite Bad Weather.

Notwithstanding the extremely bad weather prevailing on Saturday, the crowd at the Gymkhana was quite large—indeed it has been many times when conditions have been brighter. The sport provided was of an excellent character, not the least interesting feature of the afternoon being the Ladies' Nomination Egg and Spoon Race. Mr. Blason being successful in carrying his egg right past the post, the other competitors failing to even reach it. Some fairly high dividends were paid out in the pari-mutuel, the premier one amounting to \$70.70 which was paid to backers of "Clondlands" in the "A" Handicap, with Sedgwick up.

The officials were:—Patrons: H. E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., H. E. Major-General Sandeman, R.N. Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (ex-officio) Mr. H. P. White, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. D. M. Rose, Dr. Forsyth, Capt. Cassel, Mr. G. O. Moxon, Mr. C. H. Blason, Judge: Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Handicapper: Mr. D. M. Rose, Starter: Messrs. H. J. Geddes and Paul M. Hodgson. Time Keeper: Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

It is interesting to note that for the first time at a gymkhana the music during the afternoon was provided by the band of the Middlesex Battalion, which created a most favourable impression. The events resulted as follows:

Five Furlong Race Handicap.—For all China ponies in the Colony on 1st May, that have run and not won a race at Official Meetings, OR Days, or Gymkhana since January 1, 1917.

Mr. J. H. Congdon's New Ally II, 153lb. (Mr. Barton) 1

Mr. Staves' S noia, 152lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 155lb. (Mr. Sath) 3

Mr. Adams' Titlenow, 150lb. (Mr. Adams) 0

Mr. Polka's Moka 150lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Mafo's Oak Bay, 151lb. (Mr. Sutton) 0

Time: 1min. 20secs.

A good race home, the winner beating Sinoia by one length, there being many lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep.—No. 34, \$32.30; No. 91, \$91.89; No. 53, \$45.90.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$18.10; Places: \$5.50; \$4.80; \$5.30.

Gymkhana Stakes.—One Mile. For all China ponies. Catch weight at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race or ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lb.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Wait, 143lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 155lb. (Mr. Sath) 2

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Sedgwick's Town Mouse, 148lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Time: 2min. 1.1-5secs.

The trio of ponies made a good race, in which Cadzow's Wait showed up very strongly on the run home.

Cash Sweep.—No. 130, \$600.80; No. 23, \$171.60; No. 107, \$85.80.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$15.50; Places: \$13.10.

Ladies' Nomination. Egg and Spoon Race.

Nominated by Mr. C. H. Blason... Mrs. Forsyth 1

Mr. F. Sutton... Mrs. F. Sutton 2

Mr. G. O. Moxon... Miss Hastings 3

Mr. Lancelot... Mrs. Galloway 0

Mr. Lancelot... Miss Lummet 0

Mr. T. J. Fisher... Miss Edkins 0

Cash Sweep.—No. 102, \$579.60; No. 106, \$165.60; No. 43, \$32.80.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$35.10; Places: \$8.20; \$9.80; \$10.40.

From the Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Sedgwick's King Dick, 150lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Bolt 157lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2

Time: 2min. 1.2-5secs.

There was a very exciting finish to this race, Mr. Barton, by clever riding, winning by a neck. A like distance separated second and third.

Cash Sweep.—No. 147, \$579.60; No. 43, \$165.60; No. 172, \$32.80.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$46.50; Places: \$8.50; \$5.90; \$11.90.

HUN SAVAGES IN FRANCE.

General Nivelle Orders Fall Inquiry.

Paris, March 27.—Since the beginning of the victorious march of the French troops, and the recapture of districts which have long been oppressed and devastated by the enemy, the Government has given careful attention to the confirmation in a precise manner of every case of violation of the law of nations committed by the German troops.

At the request of M. Besnard, Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of War, the Commander-in-Chief has appointed reporters to the court martial, and officers to proceed with exhaustive inquiries, and furnish proofs of all sorts of barbarism and devastation committed without any military necessity, and solely with the intention of bringing ruin upon one of the richest regions of France.

The Norwegian Socialist paper *Social Demokraten* publishes a strong condemnation of the wanton destruction committed by the Germans in their retreat. Even a German Socialist newspaper gloats over the worst war atrocities so long as they are fighting on foreign soil, it comments, and adds: Their lust of destruction is arousing hatred everywhere.

Sir Paul's Magic Dobbie.

150lb. (Mr. Sath) 3

Mr. Nemo's Clondlands, 154lb. (Mr. Sutton) 0

Dr. Forsyth's Bushman, 153lb. (Mr. Barton) 0

Time: 2min. 29secs.

There was a hot finish to this race, only half a length separating the placed ponies.

Cash Sweep.—No. 145, \$866.40; No. 220, \$190.40; No. 221, \$95.20.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$18.60; Places: \$7.60; \$6.00.

Victoria Cross Competition.

Mr. H. D. F. Beith, ... 1

Mr. G. O. Moxon, ... 2

Mr. Roderick Barton, ... 3

Mr. J. T. Fisher, ... 0

Mr. Lancelot, ... 0

Mr. Adams, ... 0

Mr. H. Sath, ... 0

Cash Sweep.—No. 89, \$662.90; No. 178, \$189.40; No. 113, \$94.70.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$50.50; Places: \$8.20; \$8.00; \$5.30.

Class Handicap. "A" Class.—One and a Quarter Mile Race.

Mr. Nemo's Clondlands, 153lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 1

Dr. Forsyth's Rex, 148lb. (Mr. Barton) 2

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Sedgwick's King Dick, 160lb. (Mr. Beith) 3

Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia 157lb. (Mr. Sath) 0

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 154lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0

Time: 2min. 49.3-5secs.

Rex made a fine effort on the run home, but was beaten by a length, there being two lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep.—No. 163, \$892.50; No. 214, \$255.00; No. 213, \$127.50.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$70.70; Places: \$49.00; \$15.00.

Class Handicap: "B" Class.—Once Round.

Mr. J. H. Congdon's New Ally II, 163lb. (Mr. Barton) 1

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 152lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Cottager's Ariel, 152lb. (Mr. Sath) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 152lb. (Mr. Adams) 0

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Sedgwick's Town Mouse, 151lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. Mafo's Oak Bay, 154lb. (Mr. Sutton) 0

Time: 2min. 1.2-5secs.

There was a very exciting finish to this race, Mr. Barton, by clever riding, winning by a neck. A like distance separated second and third.

Cash Sweep.—No. 147, \$579.60; No. 43, \$165.60; No. 172, \$32.80.

Pari-Mutuel.—Winner: \$46.50; Places: \$8.50; \$5.90; \$11.90.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Leigh's theory of the Panama Canal interfering with the kindly offices of the Gulf Stream is one that frequently finds its way into the Press when there is abnormally cold weather, says the *Chronicle*. Those who talk glibly about the Gulf Stream altering its course always speak as if it passed close by our shores, but as a fact the stream is miles away, and it is the North Atlantic drift of it which visits us. That drift is warmed by the stream, and scientists tell us for comfort that it is likely to temper the coldness of our climate as long as the waters of the Atlantic tend towards the east.

Although we are being reminded that the American Eagle and the Stars and Stripes were suggested by the arms of the Washington family and adopted as a compliment to the Father of the Republic, it may be said that this is by no means an established fact. The resemblance between the Washington arms and the U.S. national emblem is indisputable but it is curious that no reference to the adaptation is to be found in Washington's correspondence or in that of any of his contemporaries.

Canon Rawnsley, who is retiring from St. Kentigern's, Growth-wait, Kewick, has had a long connection with a most interesting church. In all England it is unique, in that it has incised upon its outer walls twelve medieval consecration crosses, of a measurement not found elsewhere and placed six on the north and six on the south wall, instead of the usual three, north, south, east, and west. These relics were only discovered beneath plaster coating, a little over a year ago. Most tourists know the church as the burial-place of Southey and his family and the baptismal place of Hartley, Sara and Derwent Coleridge, the children of the poet—and themselves poets.

George Jacob Holyoake, the social reformer, whose birth centenary has just been celebrated by co-operative and other organisations (for he was a pioneer of co-operation and a Chartist), was born in Birmingham. His picture in oils adorns the vestibule of the public library in that city; and his memory is perpetuated in Manchester and elsewhere in bust form. To him is attributed the credit for coining the familiar political word of "jingo."

America's purchase of the Danish West Indies was very opportune, for it means that there is now a semi-circle of islands, stretching from the coast of Mexico to Trinidad, which forms a perfect screen for the Panama Canal. Including Cuba, each of the islands is in the hands of one of the Allies, with the exception of Haiti, and even this may be classed as friendly. It will now be quite impossible for a navigator to reach the Panama Canal from the Atlantic without passing within 50 miles of Allied territory.

In the course of a King's Bench action Mr. Justice Darling said he could never understand why Rebecca preferred Jacob to Esau, who seemed a gentleman and a good sportsman, while the other appeared to have all the worst qualities of Petticoat-lane. Jacob had been "top dog" ever since.

Great Hauls of Fish.

London April 7.—Unusual quantities of sprats and other fish suddenly appeared on the surface of the water within a few yards of the beach at Deal yesterday. The sprats were being followed by great numbers of bass and mullet. Fishermen hastily launched boats, and nets were drawn round the fish and hauled to the beach. In one net alone 30,000 sprats were taken, and in another three were also seen of bass. The catch of fish for Easter by one English steam trawler realised in the wholesale market \$5,246. This is a world's record, the previous highest total being \$4,616. The catch was largely composed of cod.

BEFORE ST. QUENTIN.

Cavalry Charges that took Villages.

War Correspondent's Headquarters.

France, April 2.—Our troops have advanced since yesterday on to a line of high ground overlooking St. Quentin and sweeping in a curve round the wood of Holcon, which is the last strong point between us and trenches immediately before the cathedral city. This morning our outposts were in Ribcourt and Villecholle, and advanced to Maismery, thereby holding all the roads except one on the western side of the Hindenburg "Siegfried line" between Peronne and St. Quentin.

Our enemy is shelling the villages from which he has lately retired, with long-range guns, and we are now drawing very close to his new line of trenches and fixed positions. North-east of Bapaume we have made to-day a heavy and successful attack south-east of Croisilles where a few days ago there was sharp fighting and several German counter-attacks, because the positions threaten that sector of the Hindenburg line which is immediately behind the village, striking down at an angle south-eastwards in front of Quesant, from which we are less than three miles distant. Our attack to-day was preceded by great gunfire, and the enemy has defended himself with desperate courage, acting upon Hindenburg's orders that the position must be held at all costs. We have brought back over 100 prisoners and have inflicted great losses upon the garrison.

The Indian Lancers. One of the most interesting and extraordinary features in all the fighting east of Bapaume has been the work of our cavalry squadrons in reconnaissance and attack. I confess that after two and a half years of trench warfare I was utterly sceptical of the value of mounted troops, in spite of the "little stunt" (as they called it) in July last. Eight villages have been taken by our mounted troops, and they have captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns. They have liked their hunting. I have seen the Indian cavalry riding across the fields with their lances high, and it was a great sight and as strange as an Arabian Night's tale in this land of France to see those streams of brown, bearded men, as handsome as fairy-book princes, with the wind blowing their khaki turbans.

Night after night our cavalry have gone out in patrols, the leader ahead and alone, two men following, behind them a small body keeping in touch. They ride silently, like shadows, with no clattering of stirrup or clink of bit. They find the gaps in the enemy's wire, creep close to his infantry outposts, ride very deftly into the charred ruins of abandoned villages, and come back with their news of the enemy's whereabouts. A week ago one of their patrols went into the forest of Holcon, and listened to Germans talking. Our men were undiscovered. They took the villages by sweeping round on both sides in a great gallop with their lances down, and the enemy fled at the first sight of them.

Charging Machine-Guns. When the cavalry charged at Equeaucourt, a body of British infantry who had come on to the ground six hours earlier than they need have done in order (as they said) not to miss the show, observed them on with the wildest enthusiasm. "Look at those beggars," shouted one man as the cavalry swept past; "that's the way to take a village. No blasted bombs for them, and hell for leather all the way." It was a difficult operation this taking of Equeaucourt, and was carried out in the best cavalry style according to the old traditions. Equeaucourt and a little wood in the front of it were held by Germans with machine-guns, and another village to the right named Sorel was defended in the same way, and commanded the fall of fire before Equeaucourt. "Bobby They Ride and Well." The cavalry had two spurs of ground in front of them, divided by two narrow gullies of reeds. One gully ran straight across the village of Equeaucourt, but

BURNING WAR BONDS.

In Honour of the Dead and to Help the Country.

Trustees have been appointed for the Northumberland Red Cross War Memorial scheme for the public burning of War Loan bonds in memory of the dead, according to the Daily Mail. The trustees are the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Mr. W. Moorhead, of Broomhill. The memorial has been established to follow the example of the King in giving £100,000 for the war in-kind of lending it at interest. A committee of working miners, soldiers, and tradesmen has been formed, and the Duke of Northumberland will act as the medium of communication between the trustees and the King.

It is proposed to have the first "public burning" in the course of the summer, and a brazier will be erected upon a suitable site in memory of the dead. The bonds destroyed will be registered, and His Majesty will be informed of the amount which will cease to be a liability of the country. Subscribers will receive an illuminated certificate stating the fact that they have destroyed War Loan scrip in honour of the illustrious dead and to relieve the taxation of the country.

was directly in front of the German machine-gun emplacements. The other gully was to the right, and it was through this that the cavalry rode, sweeping round in a curve to Equeaucourt in two parties. Before the charge a third party was posted on the left of the rising ground and swept the wood below Equeaucourt with machine-gun fire, and a smaller body of cavalry to the right occupied the attention of the enemy in Sorel in the same way.

Then the two attacking parties were launched and rode hard at a pace of 23 miles an hour. The enemy did not stand. After a few bursts of machine-gun fire, which only hit a few of our mounted men, they fled behind the shelter of a railway embankment beyond the village, and most of them escaped.

This cavalry attack is typical of the others, and one strange revelation of them is the comparative harmlessness of machine-gun fire against a cavalry target. By the time the machine-guns have fired their first shots the horsemen have swept on, and the machine-guns either lose their nerve or their mark. When our cavalry came out of Roisel they were under observation from kite balloons and under fire from machine and field guns, but, riding very hard, they came through with only one or two casualties.

Nervous Uhlans. All our cavalrymen have a poor opinion of the German Uhlans. The latter are heavy and slow, and avoid encounter, appearing only in the skyline a distance away, sinking into ruins at night, and riding back at the first sight of British troops. They seem to have no confidence in the lance as a weapon, clasp it like a red-hot poker if they come to close quarters with any of our men and using pistols before they get away. In one village our troopers picked up twenty lances and brought them back as trophies.

All this is an interlude between greater and grimmer things. We have not yet come to the period of level open warfare, but have only passed over a wide belt of "No Man's Land," and the fantasy of cavalry skirmishes and wandering Germans and civilians greeting us with outstretched hands from ruined villages will soon be closed by the wire and walls of the Hindenburg line, where once again the old fortress and siege warfare will begin, unless we have the luck to turn it or break through before the Siegfried divisions have finished their fortifications. It is that which makes the enemy nervous and afraid, for in spite of his faith in Hindenburg he knows that his new line of defence does not compare in strength with the positions he has left. —Manchester Guardian.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

A Hongkong Lady's Observations.

A former lady resident of Hongkong writes from Home as follows:—Since Mr. Neville Chamberlain said "The woman power of the nation, properly organised, can give us the strength which will enable us to run the last lap and secure for ourselves and our children an honourable and lasting peace," it has made us women realise yet more fully the necessity for one and all doing their bit. Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Director of the Women's Section of National Service, speaking at the memorable meeting held at the Albert Hall on Tuesday, March 18, stated that the object of the meeting was rather to give direction to the universal energy women had shown than to make any appeal for an increase of that energy; there had never been a shortage of national service. Which all proves how women have worked and still are working for their country. Since the war, women have filled practically every post held by men in pre-war times. They are now to be found in Government offices; in munition factories; they have entered engine shops and dock-yards; they assist in agriculture; they have become conductors of buses and trams, ticket collectors and porters on the railways.

One sometimes wonders what more women can do, but what we now have to realise is that it is not only service directly bearing on the war that is of importance. We have been told that all are needed, the educated and the uneducated, the skilled and the unskilled, and it is our duty to do our best, however small and little it may seem, to help in this great crisis.

Life is very real for most of us just now, and the war is making us lead much more useful lives. We are gradually stripping ourselves of irksome little conventionalities, and we none of us today feel ashamed of doing and saying what we feel to be right. Many silly duties which we used to perform before the war, because they were expected of us, have disappeared, and we now please ourselves more and are less sensitive to the criticism of others.

Let us bear Mr. Chamberlain's words in mind, and, always remembering what our brave soldiers and sailors are sacrificing, let us bravely and cheerfully do the work which may be assigned us.

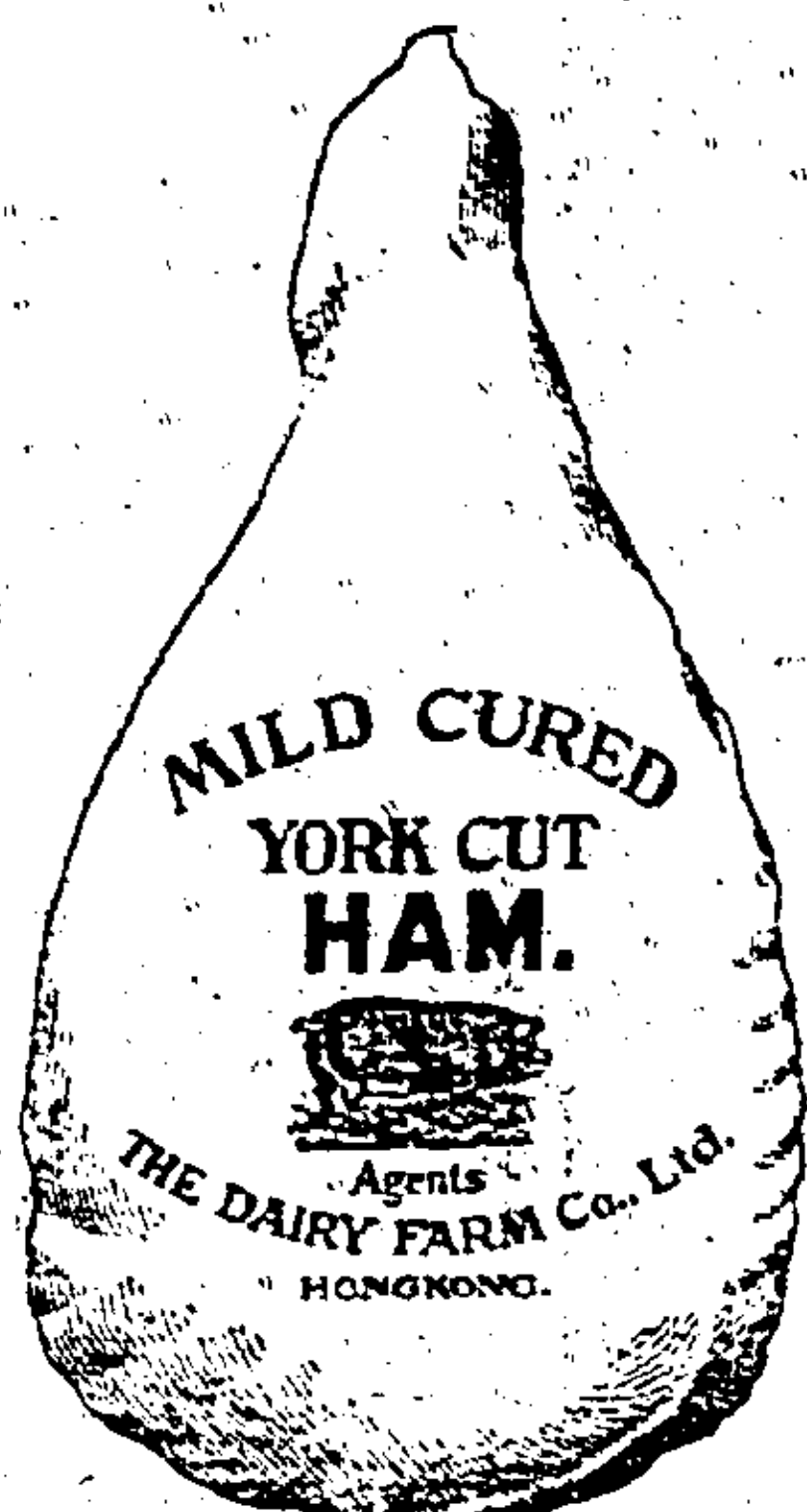
WHAT EVERY WOMAN FEARS.

All women realise that they can scarcely expect to escape, from time to time, sufferings which men are not called upon to endure. But not all women know—though the fact might easily suggest itself—what is really behind all these miseries is something wrong with the blood.

Most often, especially when a girl is entering womanhood, the one cause of pain, low spirits, backache, and slow development is anemia. This miserable condition of health—too little blood, or blood that is thin and poor—is sometimes the cause of decline, leading to consumption, at this age. In full womanhood other miseries come to some women, due again to a scarcity of good blood; and when middle age approaches, the penalty which has to be paid is the punishment which Nature exacts for neglecting the blood.

Every woman, at the first sign of ill health, should obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for this medicine has made a great reputation by the suffering which it has spared women. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and so restore health; they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8. From Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. A Free Book, very useful at all ages, can be had by sending a post-card to the above address, asking for "Plain Talks to Women."

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the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT-MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1917. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th May, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT-MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1917. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th May, 1917.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets exceed £1,500,000; etc.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks against FIRE at tariff rates. J. M. DA BOCHA & Co. Agents, at No. 9, Lee House Street, Hongkong, 26th May, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, May 3rd, at 5.15 P.M. in the City Hall for the purpose of Forming a ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY in HONGKONG.

Result of St. George's Day Celebration will also be announced.

ALL ENGLISHMEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

Chairman, His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz.

SAKURA BEER



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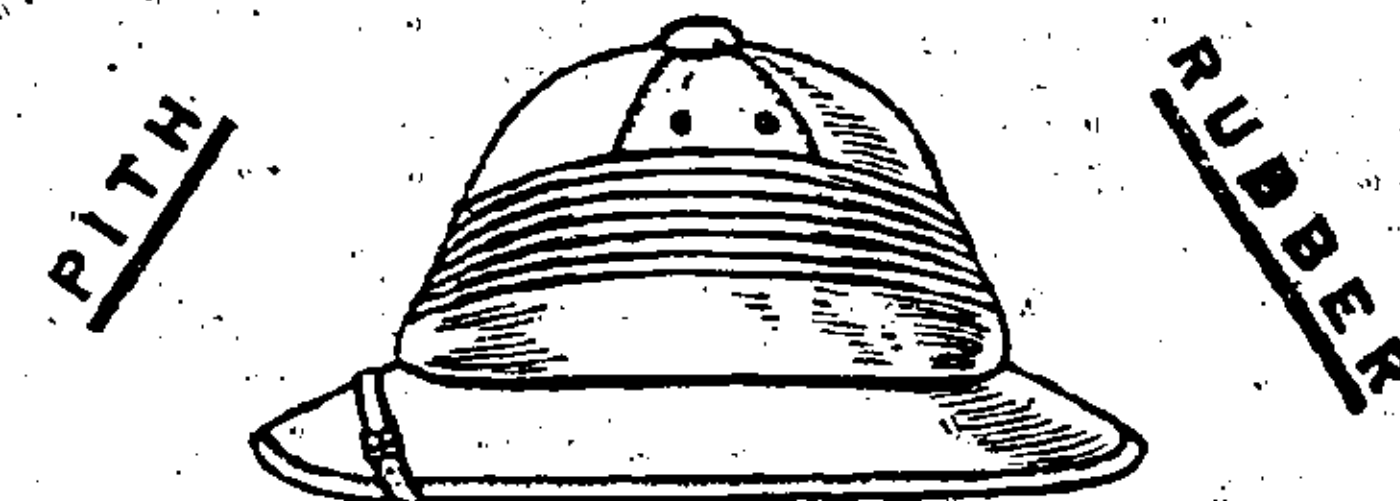
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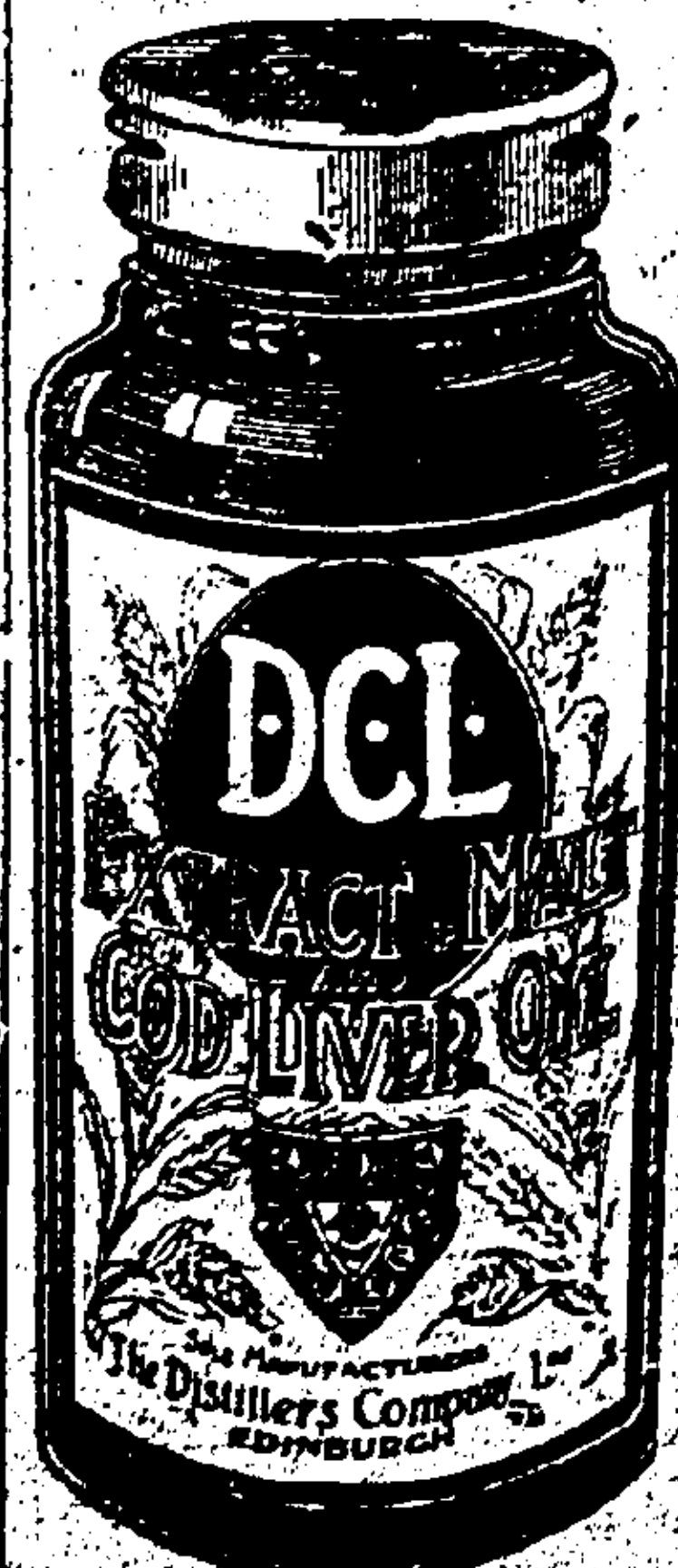
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Steamers.

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamer.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon.
VIOTOLA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shal, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nema T. 12,500	JUNE, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	TUE 3, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May.

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$614. (£122).

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SHANGHAI	Sunning	29th May at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	Kueichow	31st May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teas	31st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	31st May at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chintua," "Taming" and "Teas." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teas."

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Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiliwong		5th June	11th June	KOBE
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Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 1st June, at noon.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 5th June, at noon.

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SHANGHAI via Swatow Esang Wed. 30th May at d'light.

HAIPHONG Taksang Wed. 30th May at 7 a.m.

HAIPHONG via Hoichow Loksang Thur. 31st May at 7 a.m.

MANILA Yuensang Sat. 2nd June at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN Chipshing Sun. 3rd June at d'light.

MANILA Taksang Sat. 9th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

HONGKONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Shanghai via Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Sixty Canal Dues

A further increase of 75 centims (61d.) per ton in the Suez Canal dues is now announced. To take effect as from July 1 next. The rate for loaded ships will then be 8f. 51c. (6s. 5d.) at the normal rate of exchange, and for ships in ballast 6f. (4s. 6d.). The rates were last advanced as from Jan. 1 last, and as compared with the scale before the war show a rise of 2f. 25c. (1s. 9d.) a ton for both loaded vessels and ships in ballast.

Approved.

The proposal has been made by Mr. H. R. Miller that the free option to proceed to German ports should be deleted from the standard forms of charter-parties. The suggestion has now been referred by the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to the Documentary Committee. This body is responsible for drafting, in agreement with the various trade associations, the forms of contract in general use. It is understood that, at a meeting of the Council, the proposal to delete the option was approved. The amendment of the clause would obviate the risk of vessels being directed to German ports after the war irrespective of the views of owners; ships could only proceed to Germany by special negotiation. "London and China Express."

Interesting Ship-Repairing Development.

We ("Journal of Commerce") are officially informed that certain of the shares in the well-known shipbuilding and repairing company of Messrs. H. and C. Grayson, Ltd., Liverpool have been acquired by the Commercial Bank of London, Ltd. The Board of Management will continue in the past, with the addition of Mr. G. L. Bevan, of No. 1, Cornhill, London E.C., and the Earl of Portsmouth. This announcement will be received with considerable interest throughout the shipbuilding, ship-repairing and shipping communities of the country, and in conjunction with it is especially noteworthy that Mr. H. M. Grayson will continue as the chairman and prime controller of the extremely extensive ramifications and enterprising of the company. There was a time when a popular belief assigned to our American cousins the monopoly of that faculty of doing things quickly, and described as "hustle." Mr. Grayson is one of those who has indicated that though done in a more unostentatious way, the capacity for "hustle" in this country is very highly developed, and the ceaseless and many-sided developments which have been engineered and moulded by the master mind of Grayson during the past 15 years or so form a subject of surprise and admiration to all acquainted with this most go-ahead of our national ship-repairers. From minute investigation of new tools and equipment, and their prompt adoption to the large arrangements for dealing in exceptional ways with big ship-repairing or engineering contracts and to the still larger embarkation upon new enterprises, are steps which Mr. Grayson seems able to take with the utmost rapidity and sureness of decision. It is, therefore, one may imagine, a certain sign that in this present development greater expansions may be forecasted. For 1916-17 is the year when the financial resources of the company still further enlarged, but in the management of the business as interesting and up-to-date arrangements have been made which are characteristic of the Grayson capacity for appreciating the services of their capable staff. Mr. Grayson will continue to be assisted in the management by Mr. J. Henry Smith, Mr. G. H. Potter, Mr. F. G. Thompson, who with Mr. G. R. Clover (of Clover, Clayton, and Co., Ltd.) and Mr. Grayson's eldest son, Mr. D. H. Grayson, who is present on active service, form the board of directors, while the junior directors in charge of their several departments are Mr. W. C. Chown, Mr. B. B. Terrell, and Mr. C. V. S. Morgan.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American, Swiss & French
Chocolates.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

An Optimistic French View.

Paris, May 26.
The French Chamber has discussed the submarine question.

The Minister of Marine agreed with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner that the submarines will not beat us. With captured tonnage and tonnage purchased and constructed, the allied and neutral tonnage at the beginning of 1917 was about the same as at the commencement of war. The total losses in the first four months of 1917 might be put at 24 million tons. Taking into account the rate of construction, without being unduly optimistic our losses for the year, if submarine warfare continued with the same intensity, would be 43 million tons, while our total shipping is over forty million. With the Allies restricting imports we can, with our present tonnage, meet the requirements of the country and resume the transport of war material.

The Minister pointed out that the sinkings up to the 23rd inst. had markedly decreased, being only 590,000 tons. He also gave statistics showing that the German blockade has never been effective since French ports had received all the ships they could accommodate and these had brought everything needed by the country. During March 4,300,000 tons of goods had entered French ports and 4,300,000 tons in April. On the contrary, practically nothing had entered German ports. Therefore it was untrue to assert that submarine warfare would end the war. The Minister described the defences against submarines, including the improved armament of patrols, the training of merchant officers as gunners, and the establishment of wireless and aviation stations on the coasts. He also said that all French merchantmen would be armed by October.

MR. BALFOUR IN CANADA.

"All North America at One."

London, May 26.
Mr. Balfour received an ovation in Toronto. A strong desire has been expressed that Mr. Balfour should visit Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto states that Mr. Balfour met with the nearest reception there. "Thousands greeted him at the railway station and lined the streets to Queen's Park where a reception was given by the city and the province."

Replying to addresses from the Premier and the Mayor, Mr. Balfour said he had left on the other side of the border a nation of friends and had come to Canada, a great free country composed not only of friends but of countrymen. The Empire had been brought closer together by the consciousness that for two and a half years they had been engaged in a great struggle, in which, thank God, all North America was now at one. The whole Empire felt profoundly the magnitude of Canada's effort and valued it for itself and for its evidence to all posterity and all the world of what the Empire really means.

THE COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES.

London, May 27.
Cotton manufacturers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire booked orders in Manchester to-day for both foreign and home trade at prices based on a ten per cent. increase of wages to 230,000 cotton weavers on the assumption that the weavers will to-morrow accept a ten per cent. increase instead of holding out for twenty per cent.

GREAT FIRES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, May 26.
Great fires continue to break out in Germany. The latest include the gutting of Alsbach goods station, Berlin, in which tanks of petrol, hydrogen, etc., exploded, the destruction of part of Viena and the township of Osjory, near Grodno, and the conflagration of the station and basket factory of Halle. Incendiarism is suspected.

ADDITIONAL SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

London, May 25.
A Glasgow ship owner, Mr. Hector McNeil, has been appointed controller of coasting shipping and will arrange for the transshipment of cargoes from large liners arriving at their first home ports with cargoes destined for other destinations. It is anticipated that the new arrangement will save much shipping from the submarines.

AUSTRIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Amsterdam, May 26.
The German papers ascribe Count Tisza's fall to the new policy aiming at a triple administrative system in Austria, whereby the third State will be Slav, namely Polish or Polish-Czech. They declare that Austria-Hungary will thus become overwhelmingly Slav, which will seriously damage Germany.

AMERICA FOLLOWING SUIT.

Washington, May 28.
A Government Trading with the Enemy Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The measure is largely modelled on the British law.

IMPROVED MORALE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Petrograd, May 26.
General Buzsky has arrived after relinquishing his command. He spoke hopefully of the improving morale of the troops and said that fraternising with the enemy had stopped.

FIVE SWEDISH SHIPS CAPTURED.

Petrograd, May 26.
German submarines captured five Swedish ships in the Gulf of Bothnia in two days.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Further Important Victories.

London, May 27.
An Italian official communique says:—We extended our positions to the south part of the plateau on the fourth day of the furious Carso battle. We maintained our positions and captured another sector. All day long there was artillery firing along the whole of the line.

By a brilliant assault we reached a point beyond the Monfalcone and Daino Railway. To the north-west of San Giovanni we carried Hill 145, and to the south-west of Meccassa we captured a field battery of ten guns and ammunition, as well as 812 prisoners, of whom thirty-four are officers.

To the north of Jamiano, after a series of violent attacks and counter-attacks, we reached and passed Oastagna Vixai, but concentrated enemy artillery compelled us to evacuate. We maintained our hold on the western boundary.

We brilliantly carried the heights at the head of the Palliova Valley, in the Piava sector.

We took 438 prisoners, captured one gun and two trench mortars.

IRON DISCIPLINE IN RUSSIA.

London, May 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Krensky, in a striking message to the forces, again insists on the need of iron discipline, declaring that if the soldiers and sailors do not defend their country, their names will be cursed. They must rid the country and the world of violators and usurpers.

An Order of the Day stipulates that soldiers cannot be punished without trial, but commanders have the right to employ armed force against insubordinate men in war time.

NOT TORPEDOED.

London, May 27.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the owners of the Begona deny that the Begona has been torpedoed. They state that the vessel is safe in harbour.

SERIOUS AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

A Large Number of Casualties.

London, May 26.
An official report says: A large squadron of enemy aircraft, about sixteen in number, attacked the south-east of England between 5.15 and 6.30 yesterday evening, when bombs were dropped in a number of places. Nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where the bombs fell in the streets causing a considerable number of casualties among civilians. Shops and houses were seriously damaged.

Seventy-six were killed, of whom twenty-seven were women and twenty-three children. One hundred and seventy-four were injured, of whom forty-three were women and nineteen children.

Our aeroplanes pursued and naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk engaged the returning raiders.

The Admiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down.

The Raiders Engaged at Sea.

London, May 26.
The Admiralty reports as follows: Naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome at St. Deniswestram yesterday morning, dropping many bombs.

Our machines in the evening engaged over the sea several enemy aircraft which were returning from a raid on England. In an engagement between one British and three hostile aeroplanes in mid-Channel, one of the latter was destroyed. Two large twin-engined hostile machines were shot down in the course of several encounters off the Belgian coast.

All of ours returned safely.

A Busy Thoroughfare Bombed.

London, May 28.
The air raiders flew at a great altitude and crossed the town in formations of five, bombing continuously.

Much damage was done to property in the residential part, while the shops of a butcher and a bootmaker were demolished, the occupants of the latter being killed. The worst damage was done in a busy business thoroughfare thronged with people, where a very large number of bombs were dropped, these killing sixteen women, eight men and nine children and injuring forty-two.

It is estimated that fifty bombs were dropped. The departing raiders were severely engaged over the Channel. An eye-witness heard heavy firing and saw two peculiar-looking aeroplanes manoeuvring at a great height with shells bursting around them. One machine nose-dived suddenly as though hit.

Later, heavy firing was heard to seaward. Other reports indicate that the raiders covered a wide area, penetrating some distance inland and scattering bombs promiscuously.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, May 28.
A wireless Russian official report says: We have frustrated Turkish attempts to dislodge us from the heights to the south of Van.

Peking Editor Arrested.

Peking, May 19.—Mr. Eugene Chen, the editor of the Peking Gazette, was arrested early this morning for the publication of an article in yesterday's issue headed "Selling China" in which he alleged that a secret compact is at present under negotiation between Premier Tain Chi-jai and the Japanese Government, one result of which will be to place Chinese Amoy under Japanese control.

No More Paper.

Owing to the fact that several instances have been brought to light in which paper exported to Switzerland from Japan has again been exported to Germany for material to make explosives, says the "Japan Advertiser," the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued regulations strictly prohibiting the exportation of paper from Japan to Switzerland hereafter.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)
MR. BALFOUR LEAVES AMERICA.

Washington, May 25.

Mr. Balfour, taking farewell of the American people, said that what the United States had accomplished in the forty days since her entry into the war was most remarkable. "I came with high hopes, and they have been far surpassed by realities. The Mission was received with a welcome that none of the members will ever forget. It is confident that Congress will not refuse to give the President and Government all the powers absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war; also, when given, the powers will be used to the utmost. They believed that the weight of America would be decisive and in that belief they would make a report to the Allied Governments. The dawn of a happier day was coming, not merely to the kindred communities, but to all mankind who love liberty and pursue righteousness."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

London, May 25.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the Adjournment for Whitsun, Mr. Lloyd George said that he could not at present definitely state the composition of the Irish Convention, but that the Government had lost no time in keeping in touch with the various Parties with a view to securing a basis of representation which would carry out the outline of the Government scheme as explained to the house on May 21. It was very important that the representation should be such as to command the confidence of the people of Ireland. It was not an easy matter to do so. A good many interests must be considered, and it was very desirable that the Convention when it was summoned should be of a character that would make the people of Ireland feel that the Government had made a sincere and genuine effort to secure real representation of all the views and aspects of the question. It would be a great mistake if in order to be able to make an announcement to-day the Government were to take unnecessary risk and by that means alienate important bodies of opinion in Ireland. Therefore they had come to the conclusion that it was better that no statement should be made to-day, seeing that the negotiations had not been completed, but he sincerely trusted that there would be no prolonged delay in making this necessary announcement. In fact, delay would be fatal and might not only create unnecessary suspicion and distrust, but might give the impression that the Government did not mean business; and he therefore appealed to all sections in Ireland to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision. For that reason he was very much regretted that important leaders of Irish opinion had been compelled, for very important reasons, to return to Ireland. Regarding Mr. Redmond, they all knew too well the reason why he had been compelled to go to Ireland. His health, although happily restored, required rest and recuperation. The Prime Minister again appealed to the Irish leaders to do their best to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision upon these various questions.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with the labour situation, said he trusted that as far as the engineers' dispute was concerned the matter was happily ended, but there had been great unrest in certain quarters. The Government have their views regarding how that had been fostered, but at the same time as there were some genuine grievances which had assisted the designs of those who had ulterior motives, the Government had therefore appointed a Commission to enquire into the industrial unrest and to report upon the operation of war emergency measures in regard to labour. It was proposed to divide the country into seven areas and to appoint a separate Commission of Enquiry to investigate the cause of the unrest. In each of these areas the Government hoped to secure the services of a labour representative, and an employer, and an impartial, third person to constitute each Commission.

THE GERMAN AIR RAID.

London, May 26.

A Berlin official message gives an imaginative account of an air raid on May 25. It says "We attacked the fortified places of Sheerness, Harwich and Norwich successfully. All our airships returned undamaged despite the perfected enemy defences."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

Dealing with the submarine menace the Premier said:—It is much more difficult for me to give a public answer on this than on the other topics. It is very difficult to give information without to a certain extent revealing things which we had better keep to ourselves. All I can say is we are making substantial progress. (Cheers). During the last three weeks or a month we have dealt more effectively with submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. That is true of this week as well as of preceding weeks. There is no doubt that that effect has been manifested in a considerable reduction in our shipping losses. It is true we are not through the month of May, but if the ratio of losses during the last twenty-five days is not exceeded then the reduction upon April figures will be very considerable indeed. There does not seem to be any reason to anticipate any worse figures in the coming week. Arrangements for dealing with submarines are increasingly efficient. We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American nation is in the war it is easier to arrange for the protection of our mercantile marine than it was before. I think the nation has very good reason to congratulate itself upon the substantial improvement and, I may say, an unexpectedly early improvement in dealing with the submarine menace. The month of May has been a considerable improvement not only upon April but upon the anticipations of the Admiralty regarding what would occur.

Turning to the question of food supply Mr. Lloyd George said: There is a distinct improvement on our food prospects as a result of the improvement in the submarine position. It is very difficult, however, to give a favourable answer which would not be mischievous. If I were to say there is no danger of starvation people would be saying "What's the good of cutting up our grass land and what's the good of our rationing ourselves?" People must not rush from one extreme to another. We must appeal to the commonsense of the nation. I say, after taking counsel with my advisers and after going into the figures very carefully, if the nation economises and is not guilty of waste, if those who have got lands make the best use of them, if working men turn out tractors to enable us to plough, if the Army helps us with men available, in fact if we all behave like reasonable human beings who want to save their country from disaster, privation add distress the submarine menace is not one which need cause us any fear that the war is going to be lost for that reason. (Cheers).

I see to-day that the Germans are depending mainly upon U-boat warfare for success. All I can say is that if that is their hope of success, it is doomed to disappointment. I say with a full sense of responsibility and on behalf of the Government, after the most careful consideration of the whole facts that does not mean that people need not economise, that farmers need not plough up their land, it means that if everyone does his duty—then the German hope of triumph in the war based upon submarines is to be the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that fated Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George hoped that members of the House of Commons in commenting upon his speech would make it clear to the people that their co-operation was an essential part of this statement, this policy and this confidence. In future, if everybody does his duty patriotically and contributes each in his own way to the common stock, then I say the submarine is not going to defeat us. (Loud cheers).

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: Machine gun fire drove off a raid in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. Aerial activity increased on Wednesday, five German machines being brought down and six driven down. Three of ours are missing.

London, May 25.

A French communique says:—At Chemin des Dames there has been great mutual artillery activity in the region north-west of Brays en Laonnais, and especially towards the Pantheon. To the east we carried out a completely successful operation against a portion of Chavreux Wood, despite an energetic resistance. We discovered many corpses in shelters which our heavy artillery had destroyed.

London, May 25.

Field Marshal Haig reports: The artillery of both sides has been active, particularly on the left bank of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Loos. There was much air fighting on Thursday, seven German aeroplanes were brought down and five driven down. Six of ours are missing.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Paris, May 25.

It is officially stated that for the week ending 30th May the arrivals totalled 891 and the sailings 1,016. The sinkings were: Ships above 1,600 tons, one; below 1,600 tons, two; unsuccessfully attacked, three.

London, May 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that more effective blows had been delivered against submarines during the past three weeks than in any previous corresponding period of the war.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

London, May 25.

General Smuts, continuing his speech at the dinner given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel, said that he had been much amused on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English—it was difficult for them to understand words of command. When they considered these difficulties it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid service they had rendered to the Empire. To him it was a wonderful thing to see English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause. It was a great privilege to live in such times and to take part in this great struggle for humanity (cheers).

GENERAL NEWS.

Drought in Kiangsu.

Nanking, 16th May.—Chi Yuch lin, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, seeing the drought prevailing in Kiangpei, Hu-chowlin and Huichowlin, and there being an increase in the number of sufferers, has asked the Vice-President to instruct General Pui Pao-shan, the Commissioner of Defence of Huichow, to check any rioters.

British Industries Fair.

In spite of all difficulties, the British Industries Fair—a function which is designed to rival the great Leipzig exhibition—has been successfully held under the auspices of the Board of Trade. In London the Fair was confined to fancy goods and toys, and the progress made by British manufacturers of these goods—the majority of which were practically German monopolies—is gratifying in the extreme, and, in fact, astounding. Another branch of the Fair was held in Glasgow, where textiles, etc., were shown.

Left at the Post Office.

Two sunshades and one umbrella have recently been left on the Public counter of the General Post Office. Owners can have same by applying at the G. P. O. inquiry counter.

There's a Difference



BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street.

A Large Quantity of Sundry

Goods

Comprising:—

Bed Sheets (Double & Single),

Embroidered Bed Spreads, Turk-

ish & Huesaback Towels, White

Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

Also

A Quantity of Smart Ladies'

blouses, fancy figured dress

materials, etc., etc.

And

101 Pairs Ladies' White Can-

vas Shoes.

(The above have only just

arrived)

On view from Saturday, the

26th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liqui-
dators of Messrs. Jensen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lyshoit," 104 The Pe k, situat-

near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
485.00.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff, Sols-
citors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars.

6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street.

450 dozen tablets Camphor and

Amica Soap.

72 dozen tablets Sulphur Soap.

450 dozen tablets Fancy Soaps.

12 dozen bottles Vitafer.

Also

Lysol, Cotton's Tobacco, etc.,

On view from Wednesday, the

30th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of
the Members will be held
on TUESDAY, 28th May, 1917,
at 4 o'clock P.M. in the Chamber
Room, Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road Central, Hong-

kong for the purpose of nominat-
ing a Representative of the
Chamber on the Legislative
Council during the absence on
leave of the Honourable Mr. P.
H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names
of Candidates and of their
proposers and seconders to be
logged with the Secretary at least 48
hours before the time appointed
for the holding of the General
Meeting.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

N.B. In view of the Whit-
tide holidays, nominations will
be received up to 10 A.M. on
TUESDAY, 29th inst.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the NINETEENTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-

ING of this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May,
1917, at NOON, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a State-

ment of Accounts to 30th April,
1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY, the 24th May
to WEDNESDAY, the 30th May,
1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

W. S. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1917.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2090 HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
50s.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE,
on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE
PRICE. For further information,
please apply either to Kung Woo care of
Chu Hui-kwai, Kwong Hing-tai Office
Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 2051, or
Kam Leung care of Messrs. Butterfield
and Swire's Chinese Shipping Office.

ASAHI BEER.



ARROW SHIRTS

There is an Arrow shirt for every
man everywhere. A shirt that
is as well made as fifty years'
experience can suggest.

OBTAINABLE FROM
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.AND
TAK CHEONG.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles contain-
ing gold; Silver, other than silver
ware and silver watch cases; Jew-
ellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be published in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mo-
rocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched
from Hongkong via Siam to London on
March 18th 1917 and to London forward
on March 13th and 15th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bul-
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from Hongkong via Siam to London on
March 18th 1917 and to London forward
on March 13th and 15th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
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very carefully.

NOTICE.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 29th MAY, 1917.

"THE HIGH HAND."

An inspiring

Romance of Love,

POLITICS, CAPITAL & LABOUR.

IN 6 PARTS.

Pathe's Gazette,

and

Various Comics.

FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1917.

3rd & 4th SERIES

"WHO'S GUILTY."

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

"THE IRON CLAW."

The greatest serial ever produced. In 20 Episodes of two reels
each. Featuring the popular favourites, Pearl White, Creighton
Hale and Sheldon Lewis.

TO-NIGHT showing 1st & 2nd Episodes.

Entitled:—"THE VENGEANCE OF LECAR." and

"THE HOUSE OF UNHAPPINESS."

Four Reels of Exciting Adventures.

And Various Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY 26TH MAY, 1917.

Showing Two Dramas:—

"THE GREAT RAILWAY SMASH."

In 3 Parts.

and

"A WOMAN'S WHIM."

In 2 Parts. Etc. Etc.

MONDAY 28th May—Special Matinee at 5 p.m.

NOTICES.

EAGLE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, London.

Established 1807.

As Agents for the above Com-
pany, we are prepared to
issue Fire Insurance Policies
covering approved risks on
favourable terms.

BANKER & CO.

Agents.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GEN-

ERAL MEETING of the

Members of the Hongkong Club

will be held in the Club House

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th

May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the

notice posted in the Hall of the

Club.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of

May opened our Offices at

Shameen, Canton, under the

style of HOGG & KARANJI

LIMITED, where we shall carry

on business as Import & Export

& General Merchants—Raw &

Waste Silk & also Oriental

Produce.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG

NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE

KARANJI.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Des Voeux Street, in the City of Victoria

Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH

CHINA WAR SAVINGS

ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above

Association may be obtained

from all the Banks or from the

undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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complete commercial guide to London &

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with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial

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etc. in the principal provincial towns &

Industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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